

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS RETREAT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

Disaffection among Russian troops has resulted in an important gain of ground by the German and Austrian forces in the region of Zloczow, east of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

Persistent attacks at first were repulsed by the Russians. Later a Russian regiment near the center of the line voluntarily left its trenches and retreated, forcing the other units of the line to fall back. This movement, Petrograd says, gave the Germans opportunity for their present advance.

Some Russian troops are reported to have refused to obey their commanders under the influence of the extremes already brought about the recent disorders in the Russian capital.

Prince Leopold led the Austro-German advance in person and his troops, which were reported to have captured a Russian offensive movement near Novica, south of Kalusz brought no important gain.

An attempt to assassinate Alexander Kerensky, the Russian minister of war, who encouraged the Russian soldiers to take the offensive on July 1, has failed. A shot fired at the minister in the town of Polotsk missed him.

Another effort by the German crown prince to gain the California and Casanov plateau, between Hirtelsh and Grunow, on the Alsace front, has been checked by the French. The Germans attacked repeatedly in mass formations but every attempt was repulsed and the French held to their positions. Elsewhere on the front in France there have been only raids and artillery duels.

After Imperial Chancellor Michaelis had declared that Germany would not continue the war a day longer if it could obtain an honorable peace, the Reichstag adopted the majority peace resolution calling for peace without annexations or indemnities and passed without discussion the third reading of the war credit bill of fifteen billion marks.

The new chancellor in his first address to the Reichstag, made no new important declarations concerning the war.

He declared that the work of the submarines was up to expectations and that the U-boats would master the situation. America's intervention in the war he did not regard with serious concern.

RUSS PREMIER RESIGNS HIS OFFICIAL JOB

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The Bourse Gazette announces that Premier Lvoff has resigned and that Alexander F. Kerensky has been appointed premier, but will temporarily retain his portfolio of minister of war and marine.

M. Tsereteli has been appointed to the post of minister of the interior which was held by M. Lvoff, who will retain his portfolio of minister of posts and telegraphs.

M. Nekrasoff has been named provisionally as minister of justice in place of M. Pervezoff, who resigned Thursday.

GEN. GOETHALS MAY DROP OUT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The ship building row showed evidence of important developments beneath the surface today and there were persistent reports that Major General Goethals, manager of the building corporation was asked President Wilson to relieve him of his duties.

General Goethals declined to discuss the reports and at the White House it was said President Wilson knew nothing about them.

Chairman Denman of the shipping board declared his differences with General Goethals were rapidly clearing.

TWO AMERICANS ARE SAID TO HAVE TRIED TO KILL THE KAISER

(Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)
AMSTERDAM, July 20.—An attempt on Emperor William's life by two Americans was reported today by a person who states that he knows the circumstances. According to his story, two men managed to get near the emperor at Great Headquarters on July 3, before the emperor went to bed. The men were detected by detectives, the tale goes, and were found to be in possession of revolvers. It is said these men, both Americans, had been promised a large reward by an American millionaire for killing the emperor, and that they were shot 24 hours after their arrest.

The foregoing is an elaboration of a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam last night, which said the story must be treated with necessary reserve.

CONSIDERATION OF AMERICAN TROOPS ARE "DOING FINE" IN FRENCH CAMP

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, July 20.—The unionist business committee, one of the most influential groups in the house of commons, has expressed its sympathy with Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, a letter yesterday referring to a previous letter wherein they urged the views of various political parties, including America's entry into the war, economic policy, and revolutionary movements in labor circles. Yesterday's letter cited recent events as having caused doubt in the minds of the writers whether the government is following the developments in Germany with a proper regard for the facts.

They urge that it is a mistake to suppose that the Germans were unwillingly driven to war by the emperor and Prussian militarists and that any democratic movement in Germany is likely to sweep out militarism from the country. The German people, as a whole, the letter says, are in sympathy with the government and there is no reliable sign that the German social structure will not stand the strain of war to the end.

It is therefore urged that Great Britain, in consultation with its allies, adopt practical decisions and act thereupon with a view to carrying out the resolution of the Paris economic conference and the British imperial war conference. The writers fear otherwise that Germany will be at a great advantage when peace negotiations begin among the allies.

Regarding "the widespread discontent and the growth of revolutionary feeling," the letter says the labor question must be dealt with along lines of a broad national policy by statesmen having knowledge of the issue involved and having experience with workmen. The chancellor later received members of the committee privately and, according to press reports, gave emphatic assurances regarding the post-war policy, detailing steps already taken. The deputation was reported to be satisfied.

According to the same sources, the deputation made plain-spoken complaints of some of the new ministerial appointments, especially that of Winston Churchill, left minister of munitions, whom it is alleged, they described as peculiarly unfitted by temperament and character for his post. They said his relations with labor are now extremely delicate, while his unpopularity in the country is bound to weaken the government.

Bonar Law, it is reported, reminded his hearers that it was the premier's prerogative to choose ministers and indicated the premier only consulted him in regard to the appointment of unionists. The deputation is said to have been dissatisfied with this part of Mr. Law's speech.

MAG. LUMLEY TO ASK FOR FEDERAL INQUIRY AT CLIFTON MINES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

That a settlement of the differences of the copper mines in the Clifton-Morenci district is a possibility is the information that is conveyed in a telegraph message that came from Clifton late yesterday afternoon. If the government officials follow the advice of a United States army officer, federal representatives will be sent to that district at once to act as mediators in the hope of effecting a settlement between the miners and operators, as that is the recommendation which it is said will be made by Major Lumley, regular army officer, who was sent to the Clifton-Morenci district four days ago to make an investigation of the situation and report to Washington. Major Lumley left Clifton yesterday for Douglas.

The situation at Clifton and in that district has not been as serious as in other districts of the state, the county authorities apparently having been able to handle the difficulty without outside aid.

LIBERTY BUILDS ARE BELOW PAR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Such changes as occurred during today's dull stock market session probably resulted from the evident desire of the short interest to cover commitments over the week end. Highest quotations were registered in the final hour, coppers, Texas Company, fertilizers and secondary specialties featuring the activity of the period. Bonds were irregular. Liberty bonds 99.42 to 99.49.

FEAR NOT AMERICA, HE SAYS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—"We look without serious concern upon the optimistic sentiment in the entente countries caused by America's intervention," said Chancellor Michaelis to the Reichstag yesterday. "It is easy to reckon how much tonnage is necessary to transport an army from America to Europe, how much tonnage is required to feed such an army. France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without influencing the economic situation still further. After our previous success we shall be able to master this situation also through our fleet particularly the submarines. This is our firm conviction and assurance. We and our allies, therefore can look forward to any further development of military events with calm security."

The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the center of all our interest and all our proceedings today. A condition of peace was the inevitable result of Germany's territory. No parity was possible with the enemy demanding the cessation of German soil.

"We must by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German empire upon the continent and over seas," continued the chancellor.

"We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hands once, it met no response but with the entire nation and with Germany, the army and its leaders in accord with this declaration the government feels that our enemies abandon their last for conquest and their aims at subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations we shall listen honestly and readily for peace to what they have to say to us. Until then, we must hold our own and patiently."

"The present time is in regard to food conditions the most severe we have experienced and in the month of July has been the worst. Germany has de-layed and exists in many cases but I can declare with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in and the population can then be supplied more abundantly."

COMING TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS FOR OFFICERS' SCHOOL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Selective conscription was put into effect today when a national lottery fixed the order of military liability for the 10,000,000 young Americans registered for service.

To accomplish the result, 10,000 numbers had to be drawn one at a time, a task which began in the morning and lasted far into the night.

The lottery was held in the public hearing room of the senate office building, with war department officials in charge of the actual drawing and with members of the senate and house military committees as witnesses. Through the day there was a small crowd of spectators but altogether probably less than a thousand people saw any part of the process. As a result of the drawing every registered man is given a definite place in the liability for service list.

Already 687,000 have been ordered to the colors to fill to war strength the regular army and national guard and to constitute the first increment of the national army. To secure that total 1,374,000 men will be called for examination within a few weeks, officials estimating that two registrants must be called for every soldier accepted. These 1,374,000 will be taken from the head of the liability list, every local district furnishing a fair quota.

Registrants will receive no official word of their order of liability until their local boards summon them for examination, after official records of the drawing have been transmitted to them by mail. Preparation of those records will begin tomorrow.

Drawing of lots under the selective draft, which began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was concluded at 2:18 a. m. today.

The great lottery went off without mishap except for the drawing of one blank, which means that one serial number among the 10,000 assigned to registrants was not drawn. The blank was given number 10,500 in the liability for service list, and when a re-checking reveals the missing serial number it will be given that place.

PACKERS WILL MEET BUTCHERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DENVER, July 20.—Officials of the Colorado Packing and Provision company and Swift & Company agreed today to meet representatives of striking butchers tomorrow in an effort to end the strike, which has been in effect two days. The butchers will present their demands which relate to working hours.

Managers of both plants have promised the federal mediators not to import labor to replace strikers. Labor leaders had said threats to import negro labor had been made. Six hundred men are involved in the strike.

BURDENED WIRES CARRYING DRAFT NUMBERS CALL MEN BY MILLIONS TO SERVICE

Photographic Reproductions Will Be Sent

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

There will be another period of anxious waiting for many. Though the figures of the draft are as accurate as it was possible to make them, it is inevitable that there are many errors in transmission and possibly many in printing. The local authorities in charge of the draft will have nothing to guide them until they receive official copies of the drawings. The figures will come to them photographically.

The local exemption boards are already organized. In this state where the districts consist exclusively of counties, the board will be made up of the county recorder, the sheriff and the health officer of the county unless for some reason other persons are designated. But this is the general constitution of the boards.

There will be two district boards. They have not yet been organized. They will pass on industrial reasons for exemptions. All persons who have been drafted will receive due notice to appear before the local boards. That will probably not be for two weeks and perhaps, later.

In the first place, the photographic copies of the drawing must be received and at the earliest that will be five days hence. Then notices will be sent out to all persons whose numbers have been drawn. In seven days from the mailing of the notice, the persons must appear. The work of issuing the notices will take several days.

Persons who have been drafted cannot plead failure to receive the notices for not appearing before the board. The drafted numbers will be posted in stated places. It is the theory of the government that all who have been registered must ascertain whether they have been drafted.

SELECTIVE DRAFT IS CLOSED AFTER 16 HOURS' WORK

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(Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The great lottery to fix the order of liability for military service of each of the ten million men of the United States registered for the war began at 9:09 o'clock this morning. By some time tonight every man will know whether he is among the first 1,370,000 to be called before local exemption boards.

From the 1,370,000 the boards are to select 687,000 for America's first draft army of 500,000 and to fill up vacancies in the national guard and the regular army.

In a committee room of the senate office building, with representatives of the press present, war department officials and members of the senate and house military committees began the drawing of 10,500 slips bearing numbers corresponding with the serial numbers of each registrant in the largest district in the country.

Secretary Baker was the first man to withdraw a capsule enclosed slip from a great glass bowl. Blindfolded, he drew No. 258.

Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee drew the second number, 2,522. Chairman Dent of the house military committee drew the third number, 9,613.

Senator Warren and Representative Kahn, ranking minority members of the senate and house military committees, drew the next two numbers, 4,532 and 10,218.

The drafting was then turned over to the appointed tellers, who, blindfolded, took from the bowl numbers as fast as the announcer and the tally clerks could keep pace.

They drew the numbers from a high wide-mouthed bowl set on an oak table in front of the tally clerks' desk. The bits of paper blackened on the back so that from the outside none could determine the numbers stamped thereon, were curled into gelatine capsules.

It was unofficially estimated that approximately 1,000,000 men were represented in the first one thousand numbers, which had been drawn at 11:32 o'clock, a little over an hour and a half after the drawing began.

The number 9,000 was drawn just at midnight. It seemed likely that it would be nearly 2 a. m. before the drawing was over.

At one o'clock this morning, more than 15 hours after the start of the drawing of lots under the selective draft nearly 1,000 of the 10,500 numbers still were to be drawn. Officials expected to finish the task before 2:30.

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| 1257—Leon Ellsworth | 1258—Thomas E. Tucker | 1259—Harry Sturges |
| 1260—Adonis R. James | 1261—Leo Lewis Schrader | 1262—Lorenzo Frederico |
| 1263—Arthur S. Lorry | 1264—Benjamin H. Smart | 1265—Charles Brown |
| 1266—Abram Numa Abril | 1267—Malcolm Roy Murray | 1268—John Francis Higgins |
| 1269—Peter James Smith | 1270—Pedro Miranda | 1271—William D. Erwin |
| 1272—Francisco Corrala | 1273—William E. Hoover | 1274—James E. Cannon |
| 1275—James E. Cannon | 1276—John A. Alday | 1277—Manuel Salinas |
| 1278—Russell Hesterington | 1279—Rollins Stanley Howard | 1280—Ralph E. Jaycox |
| 1281—Ong Quong Fay | 1282—Roy W. Balmes | 1283—Amos P. Perez |
| 1284—George Holmes | 1285—Lloyd Elliott | 1286—Robert Fulton Hall |
| 1287—Gordiey Currens | 1288—Daniel Howard Medlin | 1289—Thris Rasmus Nelson |
| 1290—Alvin E. Scharnick | 1291—Victor Manuel | 1292—Thomas R. Brooks |
| 1293—Manuel Choea | 1294—James Stacey Crisp | 1295—Kilchi Cagawa |
| 1296—Thomas Miller Bouman | 1297—Franklin Matthews | 1298—Daniel E. Bourke |
| 1299—Jose Ortega | 1300—Eugene J. McSweeney | 1301—Joe Gam Schuck |
| 1302—Naul Ganson | 1303—John F. Chisholm | 1304—Francisco Gonzalez |
| 1305—Lazaro Pinedas | 1306—Walter W. Hendrix | 1307—Juan Larra |
| 1308—Valentine Hernandez | 1309—Ernest Guy Greenfield | 1310—Charles W. Boris |
| 1311—Charles W. Boris | 1312—Claude Barnett | 1313—Charles M. Weston |
| 1314—Walter Ray Jacobs | 1315—Morrell Medino | 1316—Willis Scott |
| 1317—Rudolph Erickson | 1318—Gallisto Martinez | 1319—Ygnacio Pena |
| 1320—Trotacio Macias | 1321—Roy Morton | 1322—Henry J. Ahrens |
| 1323—Dennis C. Gleeson | 1324—Arthur Otis Richardson | 1325—Roscoe Kalnevechich |
| 1326—Raphael Salazar | 1327—Theodore E. Hartwig | 1328—Ramon Ruelas |
| 1329—Lee August Herlick | 1330—Norman G. Ethridge | 1331—Roy Malone Dean |
| 1332—Viscent Corea | 1333—Job Langford | 1334—H. Ramirez |
| 1335—Harry F. Lane | 1336—Edwardo Quijada | 1337—Alma Omegi Buchner |
| 1338—Tom Clements | 1339—Ralph E. Parr | 1340—Walter M. Davis, Jr. |
| 1341—Eva Hong Toy | 1342—Yee Kim Ling | 1343—Emmett E. Brumley |
| 1344—George John Ehrhardt | 1345—Elvin Roy Walker | 1346—Oliver Harrison Miller |
| 1347—Arthur Charles Anderson | 1348—Rennig Sparing | |

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